

Profits and Pleasures of Keeping Poultry.

The rearing of poultry, in a pecuniary point of view,

ing up waste or refuse grain, or what might escape the pigs and be lost. They are considered as unprofitable, and a very insignificant part of live stock on the farm; still they should not be altogether neglected, for there are few persons who do not like a *fresh-laid* omelette.

the *fat pullet*, which are these and some of the finest specimens which happily can be had in good perfection by those who are desirous of procuring a very little trouble and expense.

"The art of raising," says Boswell, "to the productive use of any object of nature, which one adds a unit to the sum of human labour, and which one renders more than that available for the purpose, which was wasted before, must be deemed a benefactor to his species." In this view, for the purpose of procuring a few chickens, I am viewed, for by them much of the refuse of the kitchen may appear on the table in a new and better form, and the waste of the housewife be diminished. I am, therefore, assured, there is no necessity that anything be lost or thrown away.

"The agricultural mechanic can easily associate the poultry yard, as it is called, to the comfort of his family, to render his leisure hours more profitable, and to convert his recreations into a reward. With proper arrangements, the poultry yard may be made to contribute, at a trifling expense, kept at least twenty hens, that will furnish each year from two to fifteen hundred eggs for the use of the household chickens, plump and full grown, for the table."

But few species of animals are of so much utility and so easy to be reared as the domestic fow, or, in other words, and female, these birds afford a great deal of service and good health and to those in a sick or convalescent state, and to the young of the family, and to the sick, and to the invalid, in a hundred different ways, and always agreeable; but which is not less successful when dressed in the most elegant manner.

Though most farmers keep fowls and raise their own chickens, there are many who have not learned the difference between the eggs of the different species of fowls, and reduced by well fed hens and those from birds that have been half starved through our winters. There will be a difference in the size, but far more in the quality of the eggs. The yolk of the good egg is large and contains a great deal of yolk, and the albumen or white, clear and pure, while the contents of the other will be watery and thin, and the yolk will be small and watery, and the yolk alone, in the parent fowl to properly carry out and complete the work nature has sketched. In on the whole, the eggs of the good hen are much larger, and well fed and provided with an abundance of fine gravel in the gizzard, that they may be able to grind and prepare it well for digestion. — N. B. BERRY in *Country Gentleman*.

The Gapes.

Permit me to state that, should I see a residence of fowls in my yard, the chickens would be at once taken care of in the manner kept or buried under the grapes, and I would not be so much troubled with the disease, but by its insidious fete, wire, hairs or piece of straw, or any other matter, neither administer turpentine or any other medicine, but rather kill the sufferer as very, and double remedy it as above. Better than all the other remedies, I have found, is to take a small quantity of turpentine, formerly I had it in an unclean abundance, I tried all the various nostrums, and generally failed, but succeeded by dissolving a piece of fresh lard, the size of a walnut, in a pint of turpentine, and giving a small brood no other drink for two or three days in a week; other days pure, clean water. I also mix turpentine in the water, and give it in the water, and give it this only one day in each week. This is equally

good for old fowls. The cause of gaps is frequently attributed to the variety of food used, some alleging that Indian meal is especially conducive to the malady. I am convinced that this is an error. You have chickens are subject to it, whatever their food may be. Young chickens are especially liable to it, and I have seen it in coarse-latched chickens. It is much better than ordinary corn Indian meal, because it is separated from the hull, which to young chickens is very difficult to digest. The first signs are six days old they will be without wheat, of which they are very fond, and which is excellent for them. But never confuse your fowls, you are used to, to one kind of food; they thrive much better on a variety.—H. C. KEELEY, in *Turf, Field and Farm*.

Wool Items.

Two or three little paragraphs under this head in the *N. Y. Economist*, are worth copying:

"The winter business in the wool line, in the establishment by large houses of wool offices in manufacturing towns, the house sending a youth at a summer salary, and sending a small rental, with a single man, and their wealth and the manufacture of wool, is a trouble, &c. The idea is a good one, and are long as it shall not be surprised to find all our wool regions are suffering from it."

A knowing one in the same says that woolen goods and wool are the two cheapest articles in the market—the former being obtainable at 25 to 50 per cent. less than the latter.

We understand that one million pounds Canadian wool has been found and purchased in Vermont and New York. Where is the prohibitory tariff? Is it not a good thing that we have wool? Is it not a house in New York was in trouble? We answer, that they are all in trouble.

It is remarked that those that can afford to hold wool till about April or May, will be remunerated.

Soiling in Germany.

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Profit of Bees.

"G. W. A." has had good luck with his bees. He sends the following account: "Last spring I had a number of bees of best stock with the exception of a few. The results, were decidedly light. With the exception of I had little hope of deriving any profit from this year. But the result has exceeded my expectation: I have as follows: 100 colonies of bees, and have taken from the hives one hundred and fifty pounds of white clover and fifty pounds of buckwheat honey, and all have given me a profit. I have used a modification of the new supply lever. The account of profits stands thus: 9 new swarms at \$5, \$45; 100 lbs. white clover honey at \$60, \$45; 50 lbs. buckwheat honey at \$60, \$30; total, \$120.00; which amount is about the hundred per cent on the original capital, or near \$15 per swarm."—*Rural Van. Yorker.*

Liberty to the earth, in food, culture, and compost, is the source of its profit.

